

## The Fore-runner.

Sweetwater, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868

### The Result.

The following seems to be the result from all the returns received up to this time. Victory still perches on the banners of Grant:

For Grant, Maine, 30,000 majority; New Hampshire, 6,000; Vermont, 30,000; Massachusetts, 70,000; Connecticut, 3,000; Rhode Island, 6,500; Pennsylvania, 25,000; Ohio, 40,000; Indiana, 10,000; Iowa, 5,000; Illinois, 40,000; Michigan, 25,000; Wisconsin, 15,000; Minnesota, 10,000; Kansas, 10,000; West Virginia, 8,000; Tennessee, 25,000; California, 5,000; Nebraska, 5,000; Missouri, 8,000.

The following States have gone for Seymour and Blair: New York, 5,000; Maryland, 2,500; Delaware, 2,500; Kentucky, 90,000; Alabama, 5,000; Georgia, 20,000; Louisiana, 30,000; New Jersey, 5,000; Oregon, 5,000.

But few returns from Southern States generally.

New Jersey, Haight and Byrd, Democrats, elected to Congress.

The indications are that Leftwich, Democrat, from Memphis, is elected to Congress by a small majority.

Hoffmann's majority in New York city is seventy thousand.

The New Jersey Legislature will have 12 Democrats and 9 Republicans in the Senate, and 32 Democrats and 28 Republicans in the Assembly, thus securing a Democratic Senator in place of Freeling-huysen.

### What it Means.

Although Grant has been elected, says the Knoxville Press and Herald, we believe that his election is not to be construed as an endorsement of the radical policy. We are confirmed in this belief by the Democratic gains every where upon Congressmen, while the vote for Grant generally is ahead of the Republican State ticket.

The fight was made by the Democratic party upon two issues—the nullity of reconstruction and the greenback policy. Upon both of these issues we were divided among ourselves and that defeat which we have experienced was the natural consequence of our own divisions.

Among the results of the election which we must face, the most important and the most disagreeable are these—that reconstruction is a fixed fact and that negro suffrage is to be fastened on the country. The people of the North have so decreed by their votes and nothing can be done to reverse that decision for the next four years, and by that time, if we have another Presidential election, it will be too late to reverse it.

The people of the North do not like reconstruction, but they prefer to let it stand rather than adopt Frank Blair's policy, which was the only logical and practical way of settling the question as we desired to see it settled.

As to negro suffrage, the Democratic Executive Committees of most of the Southern States have accepted it, and have courted negro votes with some success, especially in Georgia, and have thus stopped themselves from disfranchising the negroes hereafter.

### Louisiana.

General Rousseau telegraphed General Schofield that all was quiet in New Orleans on the day of election.

Reports from Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been received, including one from General Hatch, from Louisiana, who says, "It is mainly owing to the incompetency, insufficiency and misconduct of the civilian employees of the Bureau, that it has become so unpopular, and the freedmen suffered so much in many of the Parishes. The failure of the crops the past two years has prevented many of the planters from paying their hands, but even the negroes seem not much discouraged. Working for shares has proved a failure, and wages are being generally paid. The crops this year have been excellent.

The failure of cotton the two previous years has caused planters to turn their attention to grain growing. This year the cotton crop has not been a failure. The health of the negroes has been good. There are 48,000 of the blacks in the State."

General Hatch sums up his criminal calendar, and shows 166 murders have been committed, and 223 other outrages, during the past year. In connection with the rest, he urges the continuance of the Bureau on the grounds that it is necessary to the welfare of the negroes.

C. H. Campen, Great Western Emigrant Agent, reports the arrival of 650 emigrants at Columbus, Ohio, at that point during the week ending Saturday night, who will locate as follows: In Ohio, 109; Missouri, 123; Illinois, 142; Indiana, 28; Kentucky, 69; Wisconsin, 61; Tennessee, 32; Minnesota, 15; Iowa, 21; Michigan, 39; Louisiana, 17.

Samuel A. Townsend, of Kent, Connecticut, raised on his farm, the past season, a mammoth pumpkin which measured in circumference seven feet, and weighed one hundred and thirty-two and a half pounds. From the time it budded until it ripened and was picked, by actual calculation, it must have grown two and a half pounds per day, or one ounce and three quarters per hour.

The San Francisco Bulletin relates the following incident illustrative of the rate of progress on the Central Pacific Railroad: "A few days since, a merchant came down to the city from the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Having bought an extensive assortment of goods, he gave directions that they should be shipped to the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, wherever that should be, expecting to have a considerable job of teaming to fill the gap between the working end of the road and his place of business. His directions were obeyed to the letter. But to his astonishment on returning, he found that the goods ordered had been carried fifteen miles beyond his residence.

The ex-Queen of Spain left behind her 170 carriages, several splendid Arab and English horses, as well as the finest collection of mules extant, in the coach-houses and stables of her royal palace at Madrid. One vehicle, that which annually conveyed her Most Catholic Majesty to the opening of the Cortes, is a marvelous specimen of gilding and carving, and gorgeous are the trappings belonging thereto. More curious as a historic relic is the quaintly-sculptured vehicle in which Jane, Charles V's insane daughter, traveled with the body of her dead husband, Phillip the Handsome.

Below will be found what is deemed a proper text from which to preach the funeral sermon of Ben Butler: From Jeremiah iii., 19: "And the basins, and the firepans, and the bowls, and the cauldrons, and the candlesticks, and the spoons, and the cups; that which was of gold, in gold, and that which was of silver, in silver, the Captain of the guard took away."

Mrs. Mary Sharkey was accidentally killed in Augusta, Georgia, last Wednesday. A negro was in her store making some purchases and was negotiating for a pistol with a daughter of the deceased, a girl about thirteen years of age. While the daughter was exhibiting the pistol it was discharged, the contents passing through Mrs. Sharkey's heart.

Dr. Bryden, who has been for some years engaged on the military and medical statistics of India, concludes, from the data already collected, that it is as possible to predict the outbreak and march of a visitation of cholera as of an eclipse or an occultation. A book on this subject may shortly be expected from the Doctor's pen.

### The Leg.

Some Frenchman once declared the human leg to be the most philosophical of all studies. "Show me the leg," says Gautier, "and I will judge the mind," and it does seem quite as natural that the leg should indicate the disposition as the shades of the hair should indicate the temperament.

What sloth, for instance, does the obese limb betray? What a shrew is the possessor of a limb like a walking stick? But what a gentle woman is she of the arched instep, the round ankle and the graceful pedestal, swelling to perfection and modulating to lightness! What dogged obstinacy the rumpy leg with the knotted calf exhibits! What an irresolute soul does the lanky limb betray! How well the strong ankle intimates the firm purpose—how the flat ankle reveals the vacillating mind!

Young men about to marry—observe. The dark girl with a large leg will become fat at thirty, and lie abed until mid-day. The brunette with slender, very slender limbs, will worry your soul out with jealousy. The olive skinned maid with a pretty round limb will make you happy. The blonde with large limbs will degenerate at thirty-five into the possession of a pair of ankles double the natural size and afflicted with rheumatism. The fair-haired damsel with thin limbs will get up at half-past five in the morning to scold the servants, and will spend her nights talking scandal over tea. The little rosy girl, with a sturdy, muscular, well-turned leg, will be just the girl you want.

If you can find a red-haired girl with a large limb, pop the question at once.

The short lady should always possess a slender limb; the tall lady should possess a large and ample one.

No doubt these hints are reliable, and the prevailing fashions make them quite practical and available.

Out of one hundred and twenty-one cases on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, twenty-eight are cases of divorce.

### A Train on the O. & M. Railroad Blown to Atoms.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—One of the most horrible railroad accidents that has occurred in this vicinity for some time past, took place at Gravel Pit, a station distant about eighteen miles from this city, on the Ohio and Mississippi road last night about 8 o'clock. A special freight train left this city at 6:25 last evening in charge of Mr. Mills Howe, conductor, and Jos. Gardner engineer. Reaching Gravel Pit about 7 1/2 o'clock, the train was stopped on the main track for the purpose of taking in wood for the engine.

Shortly after the train stopped, while the brakeman was passing the wood aboard the tender, the engineer oiling the engine, the fireman piling the wood as it came on board, and the conductor and a party of little boys who had gathered about to see the locomotive standing alongside the engine, a powerful freight locomotive exploded her boiler with a report that was heard for miles around, and with such force that it killed the conductor, fireman, and one of the boys outright, and wounded two more of the boys, who have since died.

The engineer and brakeman named Henry Howe, brother to the conductor, were also injured quite severely. So terrible was the force of the explosion that the engine was shattered into fragments, some of which were blown to the Kentucky side of the river, a distance of nearly a mile, while others, large and small, have since been picked up around the scene of the accident within a radius of a thousand yards. The wood in the pile alongside was sent flying in the air in every direction, and a stationary engine used for sawing the wood and the house that enclosed it were blown to fragments.

The conductor was lifted up and thrown against the wood pile, struck in the face and body with several fragments of the boiler, and so fearfully mangled and burned by the escaping steam as to be almost unrecognizable. Both legs were broken and his body crushed to jelly, and his face and neck gashed and skull crushed. The fireman, John Malone, who was standing near the fire doors in a position to feel the full force of the explosion, was also horribly mangled and died instantly. His limbs were broken, body covered with cuts and bruises, and his skull blown off and brains spattered all over the river side of the water tank.

One of the boys named John Smith, son of one of the employees of the road, residing at the gravel pit, was blown a long distance of 300 yards against a gravel bank and instantly killed. He was about twelve years of age. His brother, a few years younger was also blown a long distance, together with the flying wood, and so badly injured that he has since died. The boy, Thos. Murphy, about fifteen years old, was lifted up and thrown a distance of fifty feet against a wood-pile, which fell on his body, completely hiding it from view. He died in a few minutes after being taken from the debris. His little brother, about six years of age was blown a distance of forty feet into a lot of tall weeds, where he was found crying lustily, but slightly injured.

Mr. Gardner was knocked down and badly injured in the head, shoulder, and hip. Henry Howe, the brakeman, had his hip and knee crushed, and received internal injuries, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Several other persons were bruised by the flying fragments. The trucks of the engine were not moved from the track, nor the tender moved more than three feet backwards. The force seems to have acted from below, lifting the boiler up and scattering the fragments in all directions.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—The negroes appeared in great numbers when the polls were opened and took entire possession. This continued till about 9 o'clock. Every white man who came to vote was clubbed away. Finally a fight commenced, when the negroes were driven back. The whites then commenced to vote. In a few minutes the negroes rallied and attacked the whites. A negro drew a pistol and shot a policeman in the stomach, mortally wounding him. The firing then became general in the crowd. The police came to preserve order, when the negroes fought them desperately. Finally the police used their pistols, when the negroes broke and ran. Five negroes were killed and several wounded. Four policemen were wounded, one mortally. A young lady residing in a house opposite the Court House, was hit by a ball which came through a window, but not dangerously. Trouble is anticipated tonight.

On Monday last we were shown a phial containing a living lizard, which it is supposed had been in a woman's stomach for nearly two years. Dr. Middleton, of Elora, had been attending a married woman for about eighteen months. She was troubled with a gnawing sensation in the stomach, and sometimes a jumping or palpitating there; her appetite was irregular; at times, totally gone. Tonics and other medicines were given, but they afforded no relief. On Sunday last a live lizard passed away. It is needless to say that the woman got immediate relief, and is now rapidly improving in health. The lizard is about four inches long, and exactly like those seen in Canadian swamps, beautifully spotted with black on an orange ground, and was active and lively.

[Nashville Union and American.]

### Forrest on Kilpatrick.

The following is the letter from General Forrest to which reference was made in the press dispatches a day or two ago. It is pretty severe upon Kilpatrick. "What will he do with it?"

MEMPHIS, October 28, 1868.

H. K. Shackelford, New Haven, Connecticut:

Sir: The false and mendacious representation of me made by General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Haven, on the 20th instant, to which you call my attention, is not the first in which he has indulged since his appearance on the hustings in this canvass. I understand he freely employed his criminal capacity in all of the speeches he has made since his return to this country, and that I have been the objective point of many of his unprincipled and indecent libels. The Northern masses have been so prone to misunderstand any appearance that I have made in the present campaign that I have been content, heretofore, to forego any notice of General Kilpatrick's inventions with reference to myself, and to trust that some future and more auspicious time would afford me an opportunity of stripping the impostor and of exposing him the base counterfeit he is, to the contempt of all just and fair-minded people. My forbearance, however, is construed by him as a license to additional and more slanderous detraction, and I am constrained to notice his New Haven speech, as it appeared in the Register of October 21, 1868. In that speech he is reported as saying that "Forrest had nailed negroes to fences, set fire to the fences, and burned the negroes to death."

This charge is but the natural offspring of Kilpatrick's common and merited fame as an unprincipled and easy liar. It is enough for me to say, in which, I feel I will be believed and sustained by every chivalric officer and soldier of the federal army, that what he has said of me in the speech referred to is the culmination of slanderous falsehood, rendered the more odious that it is deliberately forged for effect upon the unthinking and too confiding portion of the people of the North, whose votes he intends to steal by such criminal and disreputable invention. All such reports, whether emanating from this creature Kilpatrick, or from any one else, which tend in any way to create the impression that I conducted my humble part in the war upon any other than the strictest principles of civilized warfare, are utterly untrue, and are the corrupt and feeble fictions of designing and rascally slanderers. I am not prone to obtrude matters of this kind upon the public notice, and would have been glad to have met Kilpatrick and settled this affair in a less public and more emphatic manner; and if it should happen that this note should meet his eye, and he should make it the provocation of any additional display of words, any one who may hear him is at liberty to assure him that I am ready to meet him in any way that he may choose, and whilst I am averse to personal conflict I should much prefer to gratify any wish he may cherish in that way to being the further subject of his unmanly defamation and unsoldierlike misrepresentation.

I think the public will justify me in denouncing, as I now do, General Judson Kilpatrick as a blackguard, a liar, a scoundrel, and a poltroon. If he is the heroic figure he would have the Northern people believe him, my friend, General Basil W. Duke, at Louisville, Kentucky, is authorized to receive on my behalf any communication he may choose to make. Respectfully, N. B. FORREST.

### Sumner's Programme.

From the Press and Herald.] It has been the burden of the Radical outcry during the canvass that in the event of the election of Seymour and Blair, it is the purpose of the Democratic party to interfere at once with the execution of the so-called reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress. That it is the purpose of the Democratic party when it obtains power, to undo and set aside much of that radical villainy, is and has been avowed on all occasions. But what is the Radical programme, and how do the Jacobins themselves propose to proceed in the event of Grant's election? Let us see. The Boston Commonwealth, Mr. Sumner's home organ, gives us the contemplated mode of securing peace in such a contingency. It says:

"Let Congress repeal its reconstruction acts and put the South once more in the condition it was at the time of Lee's surrender! This it can do, as reconstruction, thus far, has been wholly a legislative proceeding. Then it will have the ground allowed for its proper planting. And if our husbandry has not been enriched by experience, we miss our calculation. What will be needed will be to begin anew, with confiscation of lands, and the total disability of every rebel—no representation in Congress—military government and the strong hand for twenty years upon the South. We can do without the South. Let us see if she can get along without the North."

This is Sumner's programme, and being his may be expected to become Grant's—a plan which will depopulate ten States and render them totally unproductive. Whether the people of the North will endorse this plan by electing Grant will soon be known.

Boston, Mass., October 29.—Wormald and O'Brien arrived here yesterday, and this morning went to Lyndfield, fifteen miles from Boston, and attempted to fight for the championship of the world. One round had been fought when the Lynn police appeared and arrested the principals. Five hundred spectators were present and scattered in all directions. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue Wormald. The police prevented it by drawing revolvers, and Wormald and O'Brien were taken to the Lynn police court and held in \$5,000 bail each for their appearance from day to day for trial. They could not furnish the bail and were committed.

New York, October 29.—Brick Pomeroy is announced to be seriously and even dangerously ill. Mr. C. W. Woolsey was robbed by a sneak thief today, in a real estate office in Cedar street, of a box containing one hundred thousand dollars worth of five-twenties, railroad stocks and currency, which he had just drawn from the Safe Deposit Company. The thief escaped with his booty, but the police expect to secure him.

### Items of Interest.

In Chicago, during the past month, wheat has declined 30c per bushel.

The new detail college in Boston is to be opened to females as well as males.

A fine sample of cotton, raised in Louisville, was exhibited at the Board of Trade Rooms in that city on Monday.

Two ladies, suffering with the "Grecian Bend," were recently hoisted from the streets of Montreal.

A letter from Wayne county, Mississippi, says that Roachport, a Radical Registrar, shot a lad, the son of a Democrat, while on a drunken spree.

A new State seal for Illinois has gone into use. The main difference from the old seal is that "National Union" is now put before "State Sovereignty."

Whalen, the murderer of McGee, confidently expects to get a new trial. He has been led to believe the Judges will decide against the ruling of Chief Justice Richards.

The branch road to Richmond, Kentucky, will be finished on Saturday night next. The citizens of Richmond propose having a celebration of the event about the 10th of November.

A French viscount has been kicked by a Parisian for insulting his dumb wife, whom the viscount had plied with importunities, on the principle that silence gives consent.

M. Gaudin Boileau, Consul General for France in the United States is to go to some South American Republic as Minister. His wife is a sister of Mrs. General Fremont.

The subject of R. W. Emerson's next lecture in Boston will be a history of the Brook Farm Association, under the head of "Historical Notes of American Life and Letters."

Parties interested in revenue matters are writing to Congressmen urging a session on November 10th, for business. They desire a modification of the Internal Revenue law at the earliest practicable moment.

The total subscriptions to the McGee fund in Canada amount to between seven and eight thousand dollars. It is stated that it will be sufficient to leave Mrs. McGee's estate free of debt.

An aged local preacher, of the township of Bleulieu, Ontario, died last week of an apoplectic fit, while preaching the funeral sermon of a neighbor, from the text "There is a rest," etc.

Horace Greeley has been nominated for Registrar of New York, as the Republican candidate, in place of General Sigel, declined. Mr. Greeley accordingly vacates the nomination for Congress in the fifth district, and James McCarter has been made the Republican candidate.

The Boston Post, suspects, from her presents of tea-pots and bed-quilts, that Madagascar's Queen has matrimonial intentions upon our Secretary of State.

The insurrection in Cuba is not so insignificant as was at first reported. The revolutionists appear to exist in large numbers, and they have made their recklessness sufficiently apparent in the destruction of a town by fire, and in maintaining one or two fights with the Captain-General's troops.

On Wednesday afternoon the prairie at Altoona, about twelve miles from Des Moines, Iowa, was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive. The wind was very high and swept the flames at once to the farms of Levi Yant, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Nicely, which were completely desolated. Several other farms were considerably damaged.

A Paris letter-writer who saw Victoria in that city says: "She is a little dumpy, red faced old lady, dressed in black, and having in her eye a dull sort of gleam, which makes one involuntarily think of a lunatic asylum."

Ben Wade has so far made the hugest joke of the campaign. "I tell you," said he, "Grant will have peace if he has to fight for it." That is like the deacon who declared he never swore himself, and he'd be d—d if he would allow his boys to swear!

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says: "Among recent interesting matrimonial events in this city was the marriage of T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and well known in railroad and financial circles—brother of Mayor Blackstone, of this city—and Miss Isabella F., daughter of Henry B. Norton."

There have arrived in California 107,700 Chinese, of whom 3,900 have died, and 42,000 have returned to China, leaving on the coast a Chinese population of 61,000, exclusive of those born there.

Thomas M. Marshall and James K. Morehead, of Pittsburg, Benjamin H. Brewster and Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Gleoni W. Schofield, of Warren, are candidates for United States Senator, from Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Buckalew.

A grief-stricken father in Iowa had the body of his little daughter who had died and been buried in his absence, exhumed that he might take a last look at her loved face. The body was found turned upon its face in the coffin, with both little hands clutched in the hair—evidently buried alive.

The Radicals have raised a terrible howl over the murder of Mr. Martin, a member of the South Carolina Legislature. It was declared to be another "Rebel outrage." But it now appears that he was killed for his money by a couple of "black men and brethren."

It is stated that the Radical Mayor of Washington has dismissed the white City Physician and has put a negro "quack" in his place. White women, who in sickness are compelled by poverty to resort to the public provision for relief, have to admit this negro "quack" to their bedsides as their medical attendant.

It is said that within twenty-four hours after it was announced at Washington, by the submarine cable, that mixed commission of eight Englishmen and eight Americans had been agreed upon to settle the Alabama claims, there were over forty applications for the place. The patriots are not all dead yet.

The Count of Reisch Fruenstein has been captivated by a poor American governess, and will enable her with his hand and great fortune next month. So says report.

### THE CAMPAIGN.

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JOURNAL, Sept. 10, 1868. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Mr. Fisher, who is an experienced miller, will spare no pains in trying to make good flour for you, and as much as can possibly be made out of your wheat.

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HIGHT & SCRUGGS.

### BOLIVAR FEMALE ACADEMY, Madisonville, Tenn.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 31st day of August, under the charge of Professor B. H. Ramsey. Tuition, \$10, \$12 50 and \$15 per session of 20 weeks, according to the grade of advancement. Communications addressed to the Principal, President, or Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will receive prompt attention.

JOS. UPTON, M. D., President.

WILLIAM DIXON, Secretary.

July 23d, 1868. 1y.

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Sweetwater, August 20, 1868. 1y.

### MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL, Sweetwater, Tenn.

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MR. N. A. GRAHAM, PRINCIPAL.

The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September. The course of instruction will be substantially the same as heretofore, embracing the Languages, Mathematics and Music. The Primary Department will also receive most careful attention. Mrs. Cook will devote her entire attention this session to the Female Department.

The terms will be the same as those of other institutions of the same class. Board can be obtained in pleasant private families and on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either of the Principals or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Sweetwater, Tenn. Sept. 4, 1868. 1y.

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and in fact everything usually found in a first class retail establishment, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices possible. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. Come and examine our goods and compare prices and quality with those of other houses. August 27, 1868. may-7-1f